

The Mountain Advocate.

Official Organ of the Republican Party in Knox County.

New Series: Vol. 3. No. 10.

BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, December, 12, 1913

Old Series: Vol. 8 No. 34

CONTRACT.

The Board of Council of the City of Barbourville Kentucky, Do Ordain as Follows:

That there be and hereby is created the right, privilege and franchise to erect, construct, operate and maintain within the city of Barbourville, Kentucky, a plant and system for generating and furnishing to generate and furnish to said city and to its inhabitants, citizens and residents electricity and electric current for heating, lighting and power purposes:

In order to carry into effect the purposes for which this right, privilege and franchise is hereby granted, and this franchise carries with it, the further right to enter upon, over and along all the streets, alleys, squares, commons and other public ways of and in said city, and to erect and maintain thereon all necessary and proper poles, masts and standards with such cross arms thereon as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of placing, stringing and supporting such wires, cables and conduits as may be necessary and proper to have, operate and maintain in and about the transmission, sale and delivery of such electricity and electric current to consumers thereof for heating, lighting and power purposes.

All poles, masts and standards erected upon any of the streets, alleys, squares, commons and other public ways of said city shall be so erected and maintained as not to obstruct the use of any thereof, or injure the property of any person.

All wires, cables and conduits shall be strung at as near a uniform height as is practicable, having due regard to the grade of the streets, alleys and other public ways over which the same shall run and be strung, and not less than sixteen (16) feet from the ground, except where crossing any railroad right of way such wires, cables and conduits shall be at least twenty-three (23) feet from the ground.

And the Board of Council may condemn, and order removed, any pole, mast or standard which may be so erected or maintained as to obstruct the use of any street, alley or other public way of said city.

—III—

The consumers of electricity and electric current under the franchise hereby created may be required by the vendor of such current hereunder, to make application in writing for such current and electric service; in which event such application shall be made upon a form to be prepared by such vendor, where in shall be stated the purpose for which such electric current and electric service is desired; the number and character of lights, if for lighting purposes; and whether upon a flat rate basis or upon meter rate; and such form of application shall contain all rules, regulations and restrictions and conditions and stipulations upon which such current and electric service shall be furnished.

And when such application for current and electric service has been made to the vendor hereunder he shall, within a reasonable time, if no set time be agreed upon in the application, make the proper connection with the main wires, cables or conduits and the building or structure for which the current or service is to be supplied, for furnishing the current and electric service and furnish

the sale to such consumer; and all connecting wires from the main wires, cables or conduits to the building or other structure to be supplied, shall be furnished, maintained and kept in repair by the vendor of such current and service under this franchise.

—IV—
Upon a flat rate basis the maximum monthly rate for lighting purposes shall be as follows:—

1 8 candle power light (incandescence) 40 each
3 16 candle power light (incandescence) 35 each
1 16 candle power light (incandescence) 80 each
3 16 candle power light (incandescence) 75 each
All over 5 candle power light 65 each (incandescence) 1.30 each

In the event however, it should be determined by any consumer of electric current, including the city for street lights or any other purpose, to install and maintain lights of greater than thirty-two (32) candle power each, the same may be done, and the maximum monthly charge for each of such lights shall be five (5) cents per candle power.

—V—
The maximum meter rate for electric current and electric service shall be twelve (12) cents for each kilowatt hour. But the vendor of electric current and service hereunder shall have the right to make a maximum monthly rate to all consumers by meter rate of one dollar.

—VI—
The rate for electric current and electric service for all purposes other than illuminating purposes, shall be made special contract with the consumer; but shall be reasonable and shall be uniform to all consumers for like purpose.

—VII—
All meters provided by the vendor of electricity hereunder shall be furnished to the consumer at actual cost and carriage; but in event the consumer so elects, in his application for service, he may rent such meter from the vendor of electricity hereunder, at a rate not to exceed twenty-five (25) cents per month in addition to the amount of current consumed; but in event a lower sum per month shall be charged, such meter rental shall be uniform to all consumers.

—VIII—
In event any consumer of electric current on the flat rate basis shall violate any provision of his application for service under which the same is furnished him, the vendor of current hereunder shall have the right, at his option, to place such consumer upon meter rate.

—IX—
In event the vendor of electric current under this franchise shall, hereafter, determine to inaugurate a day service current, and does inaugurate a day service current, he shall have and is hereby granted the right to place all consumers of electricity on meter rate. And upon reasonable notice to each consumer of its intent to inaugurate such day service current, and of its intention to place all consumers on meter rate, it shall be his duty to install meters under the provision of Sec. 7 hereof.

—X—
All fees and charges for electric current and electric service and meters hereunder shall be uniform to all consumers.

—XI—
The right, privilege and franchise hereby created shall continue for the period of twenty years next after the final passage and adoption of this ordinance.

—XII—
The purchaser of the right, privilege and franchise hereby created shall be and is hereby required, and by purchase and acceptance of the same will be bound and obliged, to

have the system and plant herein provided for equipped, erected and in complete condition for furnishing and to furnish to said city and to its citizens and residents electric service for the purpose herein specified, within fifteen days after the adoption of an ordinance confirming the sale and purchase.

All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions hereof, are hereby repealed.

The above and foregoing ordinance was introduced and fully and completely read in a special meeting of the Board of Council of the City of Barbourville, in the Council Chamber, on Monday, November 24th, 1913.

W. M. MITCHELL, Clerk,
Board of Council.
Had second reading December 5, 1913, and passed by the Board of Council, this Dec. 5, 1913
W. M. MITCHELL,
City Clerk

WARNING AGAINST SMALLPOX.

To the Health and Fiscal Officials of Kentucky:

Smallpox has been stamped out over and over again in every county in the State in recent years, but official information is coming in to the Board almost daily that the disease has again appeared in many widely separated sections, as it has in adjoining states, and that, because of the lack of vaccination, and of its mildness, the disease seems so inclined to break over official control so early in the cold season as to threaten a widespread and costly epidemic, unless the officials, physicians and people are organized to recognize and meet the danger.

Since January 1898, smallpox has prevailed more or less extensively in every county in Kentucky, with a total of over 25,000 cases, and 335 deaths, costing in cash from county and city treasuries, as shown by official reports, the immense total sum of \$625,650, and an estimated loss from interference with business of \$1,500,000. Judiciously expended, this would be more than enough to keep every one of our people vaccinated for a generation, and as shown by the experience of Germany and other perfectly protected countries, make anything but an important case of this disease an impossibility.

In the face of these facts, and the conclusion of the scientific world after full investigation, that vaccination properly done on a clean arm with reliable virus, is a certain preventive and is free from danger, it is estimated that over 40% of the people, and in the country districts of many counties, over 90% are unprotected from this loathsome disease. In such communities, an imported case, especially a mild one who can go around freely all the time, or after the few points of eruption appear and the fever subsides, and visit his kin and friends, is usually like a spark in dry stubble, an epidemic is on, which often spreads to distant communities and counties by a repetition of these conditions.

Under existing conditions, when all have reason to be on the lookout for first cases or suspicious symptoms, there is no longer any excuse for physicians who fail to recognize and promptly report the disease. Except chickenpox, which almost never occurs in adults, it does not look like and the symptoms do not point to anything else. When unvaccinated grown people have an eruption in any community at this time, they should be rigidly isolated until some competent authority decides that it is not smallpox. It should be constantly borne in mind, too, that there are no such diseases as "Elephant Itch," "African Itch," "Army Itch," "Cedar Itch," or "Cuban Itch," in all of the hundreds of instances where the disease was

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY

GROWS

THE ASSETS OF A BANK ARE WHAT IT OWNS IN THE WAY OF MONEY, REAL ESTATE, U. S. BONDS, GOOD NOTES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

THE ASSETS OF THE BANK WERE:

November 12, 1909	=	\$155,208.67
November 12, '10	=	167,418.47
November 12, '11	=	191,036.83
November 12, '12	=	237,556.62
November 12, '13	=	\$314,695.63

The gain in assets in 4 years are : : : \$159,486.36

We grow because we give fair and courteous treatment to all.

This bank is run under the supervision of the U. S. Government.

IT IS THE ONLY "HONOR ROLL" NATIONAL BANK IN SOUTHEASTERN KENTUCKY.

J. M. ROBSION, President.

ROBERT W. COLE, Cashier.

GEORGIANS

Praising Strange New Riquid

People Who Suffer For Years And Who Never Expected to Get Well Are Fast Recovering and Whole State is Interested.

So great has been the success of the famous new Root Juice medicine in Atlanta and elsewhere that people all over the State have become interested and reports of remarkable experiences are beginning to come from all directions.

Among the latest and most remarkable cases that have been brought to light is that of Mrs. E. Storm, a well-known resident of Marietta, Ga., who has for over six years suffered from stomach and whom it is said eight doctors and a number of different medicines failed to cure. In speaking of her strange experience with the Root Juice treatment, Mrs. Storm said: "My appetite was poor, my food would not digest and I suffered frightfully. Gas would form in my stomach and cause belching. Sometimes I would become sick at the stomach and frequently suffered from headaches. I had severe backaches and pains over my kidneys. I was weak, run-down and nervous, and at times I could not sleep. When I began to hear so much about the new Root Juice treatment I decided to try it, and now, after using only two bottles, I find myself greatly benefited. I am beginning to feel fine. For the first time in four years I am able to work about the house. I certainly do not regret any money I spent for this great medicine for the two bottles I used have done more for me than all the doctors and medicines I tried in eight years."

Another remarkable case is that of Mr. Joseph Bradner, of Jackson, Georgia, whose signed statement, says that after using two bottles of the Juice, rheumatism left him, the swelling disappeared and he feels better than for years.

Reports similar to these coming from all parts of the State seem to prove beyond all doubt that the new medicine is effecting wonderful results in cases of impure blood, rheumatism, weak kidneys, backaches, headaches, nervousness, indigestion, belching, loss of appetite, pain after meals and other symptoms of weak or disordered stomach, liver kidneys or bowels.

It can now be obtained at any good drug store and in view of the great benefits hundreds of sufferers are deriving every day it would seem advisable for home people who seek a speedy cure to give it a thorough trial.—(Advertisement)

reported under these and other misleading names our reports found only unmistakable, mild smallpox.

The virus from all modern vaccine farms may be relied on as pure but unless it is kept cool in transit and in storing, it rapidly loses its protective value and often becomes not impure but inert. For this reason, and because it is more certain to take and causes less local and constitutional disturbance, humanized virus is recommended, especially in the country districts where the family physician can select it from the arms of healthy children and girls. If the seeds thus selected are sealed in tissue and put in a dry, cool place they can be kept indefinitely, and a return to this plan will bring protection within reach of the people of most country districts.

It is unlawful to remain unvaccinated at any time, but in the face of existing conditions intelligent people should not wait for the law to force them to an evident duty. There is little sentiment against doing this here, and if the people could be persuaded of its great importance and freedom from danger and the work carried on systematically for a few weeks we would be free from this disease, and if future generations were properly educated upon this subject we would never have any more smallpox.

Reader, will you have yourself and every unprotected person for whom you are responsible vaccinated at three places on the clean arm today, and watch the result until certain the result is complete?

By order of the Board.
John G. South, M. D. President.
A. T. McCormack, M. D. Sec.

SLEEPING WITH HEAD TO THE NORTH.

In answering a subscriber's question as to why one should sleep with the head to the north, Dr. Robert T. Morris in St. Nicholas says: "Electric currents run north and south, through the earth. An object is said to be in a state of better

electric rest if its long axis is in line with the earth's electric currents. It is my impression that the custom of sleeping with the head to the north was adopted before anything was known about these currents. If that is the case, I take it to mean that certain persons are so readily affected by these influences that they find themselves disturbed if they try to sleep with the short axis of the body in line with them.

"I have purposely made the experiment and have asked friends to make it when we were in camp. None of us noted any connection between our sleep and our position in regard to points of the compass. We were strong and well, however. It might be quite different with invalids.

"The volume of these terrestrial currents is not commonly appreciated. Drive any iron rod into the ground at right angles to the plane of the earth's surface and it at once becomes a magnet."

NO INTENTION TO CHANGE.

Judge Leonard W. Bethurum, of Mt. Vernon, expressed much surprise today over the report that his brother, Judge B. J. Bethurum, of Somerset, was being urged to seek the Republican nomination for congress in the Eleventh district. He said no such idea was being entertained by his brother, but that on the contrary he had already announced that he would seek the nomination for Circuit Judge of the Pulaski, Wayne, Clinton district to succeed himself. Judge Bethurum said further that no agreement of any kind was entered into between his brother and any other candidate in the election of four years ago and that no promise was made that he would not make the race for the re-nomination and reelection.

W. S. K.

Subscribe for The Mountain Advocate, \$1 per year.

WILSON SEES WOMEN

PRESIDENT SAYS HE FAVORS
"HOUSE COMMITTEE" ON
SUFFRAGE.

HE CAN'T START ANYTHING

Chief Executive Asserts He Won't
Write Message to Congress—Tells
Suffrage Leaders Party Principles
Prevent Urging Legislation.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The president on Monday told a delegation from the National American Woman's Suffrage association that he favored a standing woman's suffrage committee in the house of representatives, but he refused their request that he send a special message to congress urging the reform.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the association, summarized briefly their appeal to the president to assist the movement either by sending a special message to congress, by including reference to suffrage in any general message he might deliver or by using his influence to have a special committee of the house appointed to consider the subject.

"I want you, ladies," said the president to the delegation, "to realize just what my present situation is. If I can make it clear to you.

"Whenever I walk abroad I realize I am not a free man; I am under arrest. I am so carefully and admirably guarded that I have not even the privilege of walking the streets. That is, as it were, typical of my present transference from being an individual with his mind on any and every subject, to being an official of a great government and, incidentally, or so it falls out under our system of government, the spokesman of a party.

"I set myself this very strict rule when I was governor of New Jersey, and have followed it as president and shall follow it as president—that I am not at liberty to urge upon congress in messages policies which have not had the organic consideration of those for whom I am spokesman.

"In other words, I have not yet presented to any legislature my private views on any subject, and I never shall, because I conceive that to be part of the whole process of government, that I shall be spokesman for somebody, not for myself. It would be an impertinence. When I speak for myself I am an individual; when I am spokesman of an organic body I am a representative.

"For that reason, you see, I am by my own principles shut out, in the language of the street, from 'starting anything.' I have to confine myself to those things which have been embodied as promises to the people at an election. That is the strict rule I set for myself.

"I want to say that with regard to all other matters—I am not only glad to be consulted by my colleagues in the two houses, but I hope they will often pay me the compliment of consulting me when they want to know my opinion on any subject. One member of the rules committee did come to me and ask me what I thought about the suggestion of appointing a special committee of the house, as the senate already has appointed a special committee for the consideration of woman's suffrage.

"I told him I thought it was a proper thing to do. So far as my personal advice has been asked by a single member of the committee it has been given to that effect. I want to tell you that to show that I am strictly living up to my principles. When any private opinion is asked by those who are co-operating with me, I am most glad to give it, but am not at liberty, until I speak for somebody besides myself, to urge legislation upon the congress.

There was a pause and Doctor Shaw spoke up.

"May I ask you a question?" she said. The president nodded assent.

"Since we are members of no political party, who is to speak for us, if we do not speak for ourselves?" "You do that very admirably," remarked the president and the entire assemblage joined in a laugh.

The president thanked his visitors for calling and said he would like to shake hands with them. Doctor Shaw thanked the president for his courtesy in receiving the delegation and the members filed by the president.

Doctor Shaw expressed the view that the president's interview was very satisfactory.

"It was all we could ask for," she asserted. "He is in favor of a committee of the house; that was our chief purpose in coming to see him."

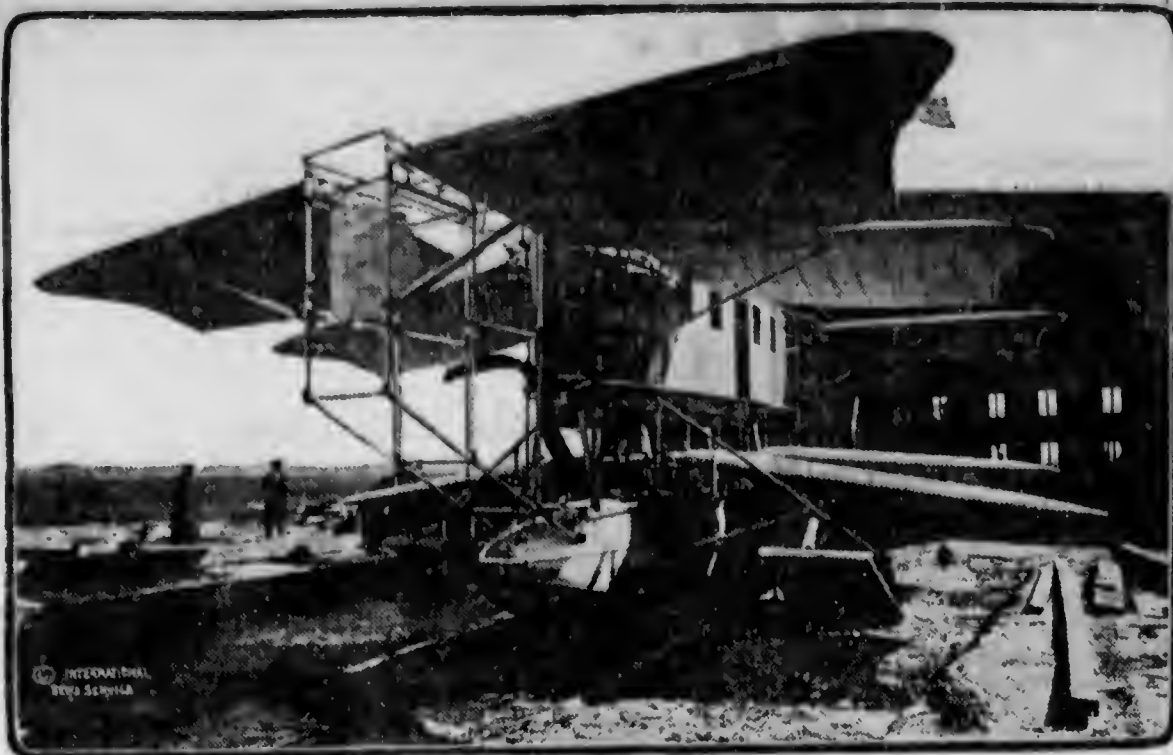
Mrs. Shaw added that she was much encouraged.

Japan Adds Three Cruisers to Navy.
Tokio, Dec. 10.—The new naval program of the Japanese government, announced by the minister of marine, calls for the construction of three more powerful battle cruisers. Work has been commenced on one of them.

President Lost in Capitol.
Washington, Dec. 10.—President Wilson got lost in the capitol and became bewildered when hunting his room at the senate wing. The president went over to the house side and was put on the right trail by a messenger.

McFarland Shades Britton.
Milwaukee, Dec. 10.—Packer McFarland made more than \$100 a minute here by merely pushing a pair of gloves into Jack Britton. Packer was a better staller than Jack and therefore is entitled to a shade.

MULTIPLANE THAT MAY FLY ACROSS THE ATLANTIC



Capt. Matthew A. Batson's "aeroyacht" or multiplane, which has been under construction near Savannah, Ga., is now completed and its designer is planning a trial trip from Savannah to New York. If that is successful he will try to cross the Atlantic ocean, probably next spring. The craft is 74 feet long and has 12 big planes and two 11-foot propellers, one at either end. There are three engines in a cable swung amidships.

BULLION TRAIN IS SAFE

FEDERALS EXECUTE MAN WHO
DYNAMITED TROOP TRAIN.

Huerta Officer Tortured and Slain Before Aids Take Revenge—Sequel to Killing 123.

Presidio, Tex., Dec. 10.—The complete rout of Huerta's federal army in northern Mexico, with the frantic flight of his generals for safety on the border and the demoralization of the unpaid troops, was established with the arrival Monday at Ojinaga, Mexico, opposite Presidio, of the civilians and soldiers who deserted Chihuahua city.

In the begira were women and children who struggled for eight days over a trail of 185 miles through the desert and endured great hardships for want of food and water.

Presidio, Tex., Dec. 9.—The big bullion train which has been on the way from Marra, Mexico, for the past two weeks reached Ojinaga Sunday morning and later reached the border in safety with 2,000,000 ounces of silver.

Mexico City, Dec. 8.—A modification of the old method of tying men to the muzzles of cannon and blowing them to pieces was employed on Friday by the federals north of San Luis Potosi.

A captured rebel, supposed to have been one of the band which recently dynamited a troop train at Carneros, was given a summary trial by court-martial and sentenced to death. The condemned man was tied to the ground and a dynamite bomb was placed beneath him and exploded.

Maj. Ricardo Cordero arrived in the capital and described the dynamiting of the troop train, resulting in the death of 103 soldiers and 20 women camp followers. He said Colonel de la Pasa was captured by the rebels, who cut off his ears, tore out his tongue and gouged out his eyes. Then they killed the women camp followers. Major Cordero succeeded in driving away the attacking band and in capturing the man believed to have set off the dynamite mine. It was this prisoner who was put to death with dynamite after a court-martial.

TWO SLAIN IN MINE STRIKE

Volley of Shots Fired Through Non-union Boarding House at Painesdale, Mich.

Calumet, Mich., Dec. 9.—Serious trouble is expected as a result of the murder at Painesdale of two copper miners and the fatal wounding of a third and of a young girl, as they slept on Saturday. Six suspects are held. The dead: Arthur James, twenty-one years old, Toronto, Ont.; Harry James, twenty-four years old, Toronto, Ont. Both arrived here Friday. Thomas Dalley, forty-one years old, and Mary Nicholson, fourteen, are wounded. This was the result of a gun attack on a nonunion boarding house, a score of rifle bullets being fired through this building and two others.

MRS. PANKHURST RELEASED

Militant Taken to Hospital, After Three Days' Hunger Strike, Suffering With Pleurisy.

London, Dec. 9.—After three days of a hunger and thirst strike in the Exeter jail, Mrs. Pankhurst was released and taken to a hospital Sunday. A medical certificate declares her to be suffering from pleurisy.

Penalty of "Slave" Act.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 9.—Itoy Montgomery, mayor of Gillette, Wyo., was sentenced in the federal court on Saturday to serve two years and six months in the penitentiary for violation of the Mann act.

Kahn Collapses at Banquet.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Otto H. Kahn, head of the big New York financial house of Kahn, Loeb & Co. and chairman of the executive committee of a grand opera company, fainted just as he finished an address here.

Navy Is Biggest Since 1864.

Washington, Dec. 9.—For the first time since the Civil war the enlisted strength of the navy has passed the 50,000 mark. The total number of enlisted men was 50,136. The gain since July 1 was 2,068.

Dead in Texas Reaches 53.

Bryson, Tex., Dec. 9.—Fifty-three persons are known to be dead and scores of others are reported to have lost their lives in the floods of the Brazos and Trinity rivers in central and south central Texas.

TELLS BOMB PLOTS

CONFESSION OF GEORGE E. DAVIS
CAUSES STIR IN NEW YORK
LABOR RANKS.

WAS M'ANIGAL OF EAST

Member of Iron Workers' Organization Gives Particulars of Bomb Outrages Committed at Behest of Union Officials, It Is Alleged.

New York, Dec. 9.—George E. Davis, the dynamite man whose evidence the federal grand jury at Indianapolis has just found indictments in numerous cases in which officers and members of the International Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' association are defendants, made one of the most remarkable confessions ever made.

David and Harry Jones are among the new men indicted, in addition to the many connected with the union already convicted on previous charges.

Davis gives dates and pinpoints of dynamite outrages. He relates how he was hired to blow up bridges, viaducts and other structures erected by non-union labor.

The confession is a document of extraordinary interest. It shows how small the reward was that Davis received for the destruction he caused. In one case he got \$30 for a dynamite outrage. In another only \$10.

The confession shows the peril to which hundreds of persons were subjected by the conspirators. Davis carried the dynamite in suitcases through cities, traveled in railroad trains and steamships with it, deposited it here and there in saloons over night as if it were the most harmless substance in the world. Yet he handled quantities sufficient to cause great loss of life and destruction of property if accident had caused an explosion.

The confession shows how Davis did his work and his relations with the officers of the Ironworkers' union. In brief, Davis was to the east what Orde McManigal was to the west. He was trailed by Robert J. Foster, a Louisville detective employed by the National Erectors' association, to find the man who had been doing the dynamiting in the east. Davis was finally induced to talk because he thought he had been ill treated by the union, which threw him over after the arrest of Frank C. Webb in February, 1912.

MISS PHOEBE COUZINS DIES

Woman Lawyer Dies in Poverty in St. Louis—Was Enemy of Suffrage.

St. Louis, Dec. 9.—Miss Phoebe Cousins, the first woman lawyer in the United States and the only woman who ever served as deputy United States marshal, died here on Saturday. Miss Cousins was seventy-three years old.

Death came as the culmination of a long illness, which she had suffered in poverty in a squalid room in a crowded section of St. Louis. Though she was an early advocate of woman's rights, she later became an anti-suffragist.

Woman Fort, Mother of 21.

Emporia, Kan., Dec. 9.—The twenty-first child, a son, as born to Mr. and Mrs. Alpheus P. Moslander of this city. Mrs. Moslander is forty years old.

Industrial Workers in Riot.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 9.—Sixteen industrial workers of the World were arrested near the city hall. They had defied the orders of the police in making speeches on the street. Two riot calls were sent to police headquarters.

100 Suffer in Rail Collision.

Bucarest, Dec. 9.—News reached this city that 100 persons suffered, some killed and others injured, in a collision between passenger and freight trains near Costesti on Saturday night.

SHIP AFIRE; 197 SAVED

STEAMER GOES TO RESCUE OF
RIO GRANDE.

Discipline of Crews on Both Vessels Averts Serious Accident at Sea.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 9.—One hundred and ninety-seven passengers were taken off the steamer Rio Grande at sea before daybreak Monday while the big ship was on fire and thought to be in danger. The rescue was made by the British steamship Swanmore, bound from Liverpool for Baltimore.

The rescue occurred 205 miles northwest of Diamond Shoals. The Rio Grande, after its crew failed to subdue the flames in one of its forward holds, sent out wireless calls for assistance.

The Swanmore, which was within a few miles of the burning ship, picked them up and hurried to the burning vessel. It reached the Rio Grande shortly after four o'clock and sent lifeboats to take off the passengers. A high southwest wind caused a choppy sea and there was danger of the lifeboats being crushed against the sides of the two steamers.

The Rio Grande was ready to transfer the passengers when the Swanmore hove in sight and had its lifeboats loaded with human freight while hanging in their davits.

The rescue, accomplished in darkness, is regarded here as the most thrilling recorded in some time. The excellent discipline of the crew of both vessels is believed to be responsible for the successful transfer of the passengers from the burning vessel to the Swanmore.

IMPORTANT NEWS ITEMS

Washington, Dec. 9.—The Baker bill, giving San Francisco water supply and power rights in the Hetch Hetchy valley of the Toulumne river, Yosemite national park, passed the senate on Saturday by a vote of 43 to 25.

Paris, France, Dec. 9.—Reports have been received that Longwood house in St. Helena, where Napoleon died, is falling to pieces for lack of funds to repair it. In consequence of this several prominent deputies have prepared a measure to increase the appropriation in the foreign office budget by \$4,000 for the upkeep of the house.

Irusaela, Dec. 8.—A Catholic priest was shot and wounded here by a socialist because he refused to join a funeral procession in which the red flag of socialism was carried. One of the men in the funeral party shot him.

PROHIBIT ARMS TO ULSTER

Royal Proclamation Bars Importation of Arms and Ammunition into Ireland.

London, Dec. 8.—Home rule for Ireland, with Ulster included and pacified, is visibly nearer realization as a result of two important announcements by the government Friday.

The British cabinet by a royal proclamation prohibited the importation of arms and ammunition into Ireland.

Premier Asquith accepted the terms set forth by Sir Edward Carson in his Manchester address by which Ulster came to be pacified.

Industrial Workers in Riot.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 9.—Sixteen industrial workers of the World were arrested near the city hall. They had defied the orders of the police in making speeches on the street. Two riot calls were sent to police headquarters.

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STOP SMUGGLING

275,000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION
SEIZED AND THREE MEN
WERE ARRESTED.

Edict From Washington Says Illicit
Trade in Arms to Latin Amer-
ica Must Cease.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

New York.—Government agents, it was learned, have been in the city conducting a still, and what is considered certain to be a profitable, hunt for those guilty of smuggling illicit arms into Central and South American countries.

"The shipping of contraband arms must cease," is the edict from Washington.

Working on clues supplied by War Department agents in Central and South America, the government agents are close upon the trail of smugglers. It was said that at least \$1,000,000 worth of ammunition, guns and rifles are smuggled out of this port each year. Other arrests are to follow raids made in Brooklyn when 275,000 rounds of ammunition were seized and three men arrested. The government officers are gunning for bigger game than these men, although it is alleged that they have grown wealthy through the exportation of arms to aspiring revolutionists in the tropics.

FIRST ESTIMATE OF FLOOD.

Galveston, Texas.—For the first time it became possible to estimate the toll of life and property taken by the great floods of the Brazos and Colorado rivers and their tributaries in their sweep across this state. Forty thousand square miles of territory have been laid waste. Two hundred and thirty persons have been killed. One hundred million dollars in property is lost. Twenty-five cities, towns and villages have contributed to the death roll.

DUBLIN STRIKE ENDS.

Dublin.—All the transport and dock workers in Dublin have agreed to resume work, according to a statement issued by the companies. This port, which has been practically closed since the end of August, will be reopened when the regular sailings across the Irish Channel will be started.

STEAMER IS ASHORE.

Wilmington, N. C.—A steamer, as yet unidentified here, was reported to be ashore on Frying Pan shoals, on the North Carolina coast. The United States revenue cutter Seminole proceeded from this port under full steam to her assistance.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—Old corn: No. 2 white 77¢ 7½¢, No. 2 yellow 76½¢ 77¢, No. 2 mixed 74½¢ 75¢. New corn: No. 3 white 71¢ 72¢, No. 4 white 67¢ 69¢, No. 3 yellow 68½¢ 71¢, No. 4 yellow 67¢ 68½¢, No. 3 mixed 68¢ 70¢, No. 4 mixed 66¢ 68¢, yellow ear 66¢ 68¢, mixed ear 65¢ 67¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$19@19.50, standard timothy \$18@18.50, No. 2 timothy \$15.50@17, No. 3 timothy \$14.50@15, No. 1 clover mixed \$15@15.50, No. 2 clover mixed \$14.50@15, No. 1 clover \$14.75@15, No. 2 clover \$12.75@13.

Oats—No. 2 white 43½¢ 44¢, standard 43¢ 43½¢, No. 3 white 42½¢ 43¢, No. 4 white 40¢ 41½¢, No. 2 mixed 42¢ 42½¢, No. 3 mixed 41½¢ 42¢, No. 4 mixed 39¢ 40¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red 97¢ 98¢, No. 3 red 94¢ 95½¢, No. 4 red 85¢ 93¢.

Poultry—Old hens, weighing over 4½ lbs, 14¢; hens, under 4½ lbs, 14¢; roosters, 9½¢; springers, 13¢ 15¢, spring ducks, white, 4 lbs and over, 12¢; ducks, under 4 lbs, 12¢; turkeys, toms, old, 10 lbs and over, 17½¢; turkey hens, old, 10 lbs and over, 17½¢; young turkeys, 10 lbs and over, 17½¢.

Eggs—Prime firsts 37¢, firsts 36¢, ordinary firsts 31¢, seconds 25¢ 26¢.

Cattle—Shippers \$6.75@7.85, extra \$7.90@8; butcher steers, extra \$7.50@7.75, good to choice \$6.50@7.25, common to fair \$5@6.25; heifers, extra \$7.35@7.50, good to choice \$6.50@7.25, common to fair \$5@6.25; cows, extra \$6.25, good to choice \$3.50@6, common to fair \$3.50@5.40, canners \$3@4.25.

Bulls—Hologna \$5.75@6.40, extra \$6.50, fat bulls \$6.25@6.50.

Calves—Extra \$11, fair to good \$8.50@10.75, common and large \$5.50@10.50.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$7.70@7.75, good to choice packers and butchers \$7.70@7.75, mixed packers \$7.60@7.70, stags \$4@6.50, extra \$6.65@6.75, common to choice heavy fat sows \$4.25@7.30, extra \$7.35@7.40, light shipper \$7.30@7.60, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$5.50@7.25.

Sheep—Extra \$4.60@4.65, good to choice \$4@4.40, common to fair \$2.50@3.75.

Lambs—Extra \$7.65@7.75, good to choice \$7@7.50, common to fair \$5.50@6.75.

PRESIDENT OFFERS FIRST AID.

Washington.—President Wilson was walking in Rock Creek park late when he noticed a riderless horse galloping by. He turned in the direction from which the horse had come and at the top of a little rise found a little girl on the ground. It was Ruth Donaldson, 13 years old, who had been thrown while trying to take a hurdle. The president was accompanied by Secretary Tumulty and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., his physician, who immediately went to the little horse-woman's assistance.



—solved once
for all by Calumet.
For daily use in millions of kitchens
has proved that Calumet is highest not only in
quality but in *leavening power* as well—un-
failing in results—pure to the extreme—and
wonderfully economical in use. Ask your
grocer. And try Calumet next bake day.

Received Highest Awards



Remarkable Record.
Three generations of a family
named Welland have contributed 173
years' service at a farm near Godal-
ming, Surrey, England. William Welland,
aged sixty-nine, has worked for
59 years. His father did 60 years'
service, and his two sons have done
30 and 24 years.

SCALY PSORIASIS ON LIMBS

Troop 11, 6th U. S. Cavalry, Camp
McCoy, Sparta, Wis.—"I was troubled
with psoriasis for nearly two years.
Portions of my arms and limbs were
affected mostly with it. It appeared
in scaly form, breaking out in a very
small dots and gradually grew larger
and white scales formed when about
the size of an ordinary match-head.
The looks of it was horrible, which
made it very unpleasant for me. It
itched a little at times.

"I tried several treatments which
cured me for a month, but it always
broke out again. One day a friend
saw the advertisement of Cuticura
Soap and Ointment in the paper and
I sent for a sample. They helped me,
so I purchased two more boxes of
Cuticura Soap and Ointment and some
Cuticura Soap and Ointment to complete
my cure." (Signed) Walter Mahony, Oct.
22, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold
throughout the world. Sample of each
free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-
card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

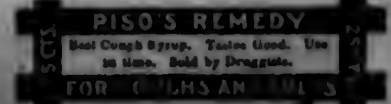
Men declare their love before they
feel it; women confess theirs only
after they have proved it.—Latina.

Red Cross Ball Blue gives double value for
your money, goes twice as far as any other.
Don't put your money into any other. Adv.

Verhoyansek, in northeastern St.
heria, is the coldest inhabited town in
the world. The winter minimum is 86
degrees below zero.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children
teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-
tion, allays the pain, cures wind colic, soothes the
stomach.

A good husband is an asset, but a
worthless one is a liability.



BIG SUM SOUGHT FOR KENTUCKY

CHIEF ENGINEER URGES BIG APPROPRIATION FOR RIVERS TOUCHING STATE.

MILLIONS FOR LOCKS AND DAMS

Preliminary Examination of Green River Convinces Engineers That Improvement Now Is Inadvisable.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Twelve million dollars will be spent in improving the rivers that touch Kentucky shores during the next fiscal year if congress acts favorably on the recommendations made by the chief of army engineers. In his annual report, the most voluminous single government document that is issued from the government printing office, detailed reports of the progress and cost of the many river and harbor improvements throughout the country are outlined.

The chief of engineers suggests that the secretary of war urge congress to appropriate \$350,000 next year for deepening the Ohio river, as \$925,632.64 already appropriated for that purpose is available. In addition to that he would have congress authorize the expenditures of \$10,000,000 for building locks and dams in the Ohio, Cumberland and Kentucky rivers, to be spent in connection with the money that is now available for that purpose. Preliminary examinations of Green river and Tradewater river with the view of improving them convinced the army engineers that the plan was not advisable at this time. One million and a quarter dollars will be necessary to complete lock and dam No. 48 in the Ohio river, near Henderson, according to the report, in addition to \$428,551.94 now available. The amount estimated to complete the construction of lock and dam No. 45 in the Ohio river, near New Amsterdam, Ind., is \$908,000. The amount available for this purpose is \$575,273.11. A quarter of a million dollars is available for improving the Kentucky river and the chief of army engineers believes that this amount will be sufficient to complete the contemplated projects.

Test Validity of Amendment.

Suit was filed in the Franklin circuit court by State Senator-elect G. G. Speer to test the validity of the election adopting the constitutional amendment, which provides for the classification of property for purposes of taxation. The petition prays for an injunction, restraining Gov. McCreary from issuing a proclamation, declaring that the amendment has been adopted. The petition, which was prepared by Representative Elwood Hamilton and Attorney James Andrew Scott, questions the validity of the adoption because the secretary of state did not call the election until sixty days prior to the date of the election, when the constitution requires that it be called not later than ninety days before the election day.

Both Senator-elect Speer and Representative Hamilton are in favor of tax reform, but take the view that unless the validity of the amendment is established, the general assembly may not enact laws putting it into effect. The same may be said of the amendment providing for working convicts on the public roads.

It is understood a special term of the Franklin circuit court will be held to try the case, so that it can go to the court of appeals and be finally disposed of as quickly as possible.

Farmers' Week Program.

Farmers' week at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Lexington will be conducted this year from January 5 to 10 on a broader and better scale than ever before. Farmers' week is a convention of the best farmers and breeders in Kentucky, who come together for mutual help. To lead the discussions in the various meetings speakers of national reputation have been secured.

Negotiations are under headway for securing reduced rates over all roads. The week will be made up of the annual conventions of the sheep, swine, dairy cattle, beef cattle and horse breeders' associations, the State Horticultural society and the State Corn Growers' association; also the state corn show and tobacco show, one of the finest poultry shows that has ever been held in the state, a magnificent display of dairy products, a horticultural exhibit and an exhibit of bee keepers' supplies. The state corn show, in spite of the dry season, which affects the whole state alike, promises to be the best in its history. It is hoped that all who can possibly make it convenient to do so will send their corn to the secretary of the show, T. R. Bryant, Lexington, Ky., even if it is possible for them to enter only the ten-cent class or the single-cent class.

Fix Court Clerks' Salaries.

Under the terms of a bill reported favorably by the house judiciary committee the compensation of clerks of the United States district courts in Kentucky will be \$4,500 a year. The bill prescribes specific salaries for the clerks of all district courts in all parts of the United States, thereby doing away with the present system of paying on the fee basis. No clerks will receive higher pay than those of the Eastern and Western districts of Kentucky. In some states the compensation is as low as \$2,500.

Progress in Prison Reform.

The state prison commission in its annual report to Governor McCreary informed him of the progress already made in prison reform and suggests further reforms that it believed would prove economical to the state and beneficial to the institutions under its care. The average population of the Frankfort reformatory for the year ending June 30, 1913, was 1,357, and of the Eddyville penitentiary 691.

Authority to appoint additional parole agents, and a renewal of the unspent portion of an appropriation for building a hospital so that a tuberculosis ward can be erected are asked for. If prisoners are to be worked on the public roads the commissioners suggest the acquisition of a farm of 1,000 acres where prisoners unfit for severe labor may be given employment in the open air.

The report on custom of previous administrations regarding flogging reads as follows:

"When the present board of prison commissioners took charge they found it had been the custom to whip the prisoners on the bare back for short tasks, and for other offenses against the rules. The records, both at Frankfort and Eddyville, show that this was a common practice under former prison boards, men and women by the hundreds having been brutally whipped. This cruel and shameful punishment degraded the prisoner, making him sullen and vindictive, and served no useful purpose, besides being abhorrent to every sense of humanity. The board has absolutely abolished the whipping of prisoners, and we are proud to report that the lash is now only a memory in the Kentucky prisons. The result has been gratifying in every way. It has restored the self-respect of the officials who practiced it, and it has aided the discipline, and made the prisoners feel that they will be treated with kindness and mercy."

Get Christmas Money.

The court of claims upon beginning the new term has announced a number of decisions of interest to Kentuckians; James A. Sebott, of Louisville, administrator of the estate of his father, John M. Sebott, who owned a Jefferson county farm during the war, has learned through his attorney, C. C. Calhoun, that he has been allowed \$4,675 for supplies furnished to Gen. Buell's army while it was en route to Perryville.

Jess C. McCombs, also of Louisville, who served as first sergeant of Company H of the First Kentucky Infantry during the war with Spain, has recovered a judgment for services performed while his regiment was on furlough. J. L. Hughes, of Wickliffe, administrator of the estate of John H. Stovall, William Hughes and Timothy L. Hughes, has been allowed \$2,125 for staves furnished to Gen. Grant's troops at Fort Jefferson, in 1862.

Dairymen To Be Taught.

The meeting of the dairymen of Kentucky will be held at the College of Agriculture, Lexington, during the morning and afternoon of January 6. At that time Mr. J. R. Keithley, of the government staff, will explain to the audience how he judged the samples of milk, cream and butter which were sent to the Kentucky dairy show, which will be held in conjunction with farmers' week. Premiums valued at several hundred dollars will be given to the farmers who send in the best samples of milk, cream and butter. The discussion also at the dairy meeting will relate to the most economical and satisfactory way to feed the dairy cows of Kentucky, the construction of silos, and a very interesting round table discussion participated in by a number of prominent dairymen, will deal with the use of the mechanical cow milker.

Mammoth Cave National Park.

Every effort will be made by Representative R. Y. Thomas, Jr., during the regular session of this congress to procure the enactment of the Mammoth Cave National Park bill. Mr. Thomas reintroduced that measure, calling for an appropriation of \$1,000,000, and it was referred to the house appropriations committee instead of the military affairs committee to which it was referred during the last regular session.

The third district congressman maintained it was an error of reference when the bill was sent to the military affairs committee last year.

Game Wardens Appointed.

The following county game wardens have been appointed by Executive Agent J. Q. Ward, of the game and fish commission: J. Joseph, Whitley county; H. C. Dunlap, Grant; J. W. Powell, Grayson; C. B. Higgins, Bourbon.

Dedication at Berea.

Berea college is arranging for the dedication on Tuesday, December 16, of the new building to be devoted to the teachers' school. Commissioner of Agriculture J. W. Newman has accepted an invitation to speak.

1914 Fair Dates Announced.

Some radical changes were made, which may lead to alterations later, in the schedule selected by the Association of State Fairs. Some of the states' dates claimed by the convention delegates at the Sherman House follow: Kentucky state fair at Louisville, September 14-19; Tennessee state fair at Nashville, September 21-26; Tri-State fair at Memphis, September 28, October 3; Alabama state exposition at Montgomery, October 12-17; Georgia state fair at Macon, October 19-31.

PLAN LOAN FUND

STATE ALUMNI SETS IN MOTION SYSTEM TO ASSIST WORTHY STUDENTS.

Funds May Be Ready Next Year, So That Committee Can Pass on Applications.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Lexington, Ky.—The Alumni association of State university has set on foot an extensive system of "student loan funds" to assist worthy young men who have no funds of their own to secure a university education. It is planned for each class of the alumni to provide a fund with which to help one student through the university course at a time. By this means a number of students will simultaneously be sustained by these funds. It is estimated that when the system is fully developed there will be ten or a dozen of the loan funds, which will put one student each through the university every four years.

The plan on which the funds are to be arranged is as follows: The members of the various classes of old graduates keep their pledges or donations divided according to the year in which they graduated; for example, all those that graduated in 1906 will put their funds together, all those that graduated in 1907 will put their pledges and cash donations into one pool, and so on. Thus there will be a separate fund for each class of alumni. Each class will secure enough pledges to make its fund as much as \$100, and many of them will probably run far above that. Some worthy student will be selected from the applicants for financial assistance, and to him or her will be made loans of \$33, \$33, and \$34, thus making a total of \$100. The student will give his or her personal, unsecured note to pay this amount back in installments due in one, two and three years after graduation. This will be comparatively easy, and it is believed many students who ordinarily have to fall out of the ranks and leave school because they have not the money to pay their expenses and remain will thus be enabled to finish the chosen course. The details of this plan are to be worked out at the next meeting of the Alumni association, and by next year, it is thought, the various funds will be ready, so that the association's committee to be appointed for that purpose can receive and pass on the applications of worthy students who have to work their way through school.

QUESTIONS ALLOWANCES.

Paducah, Ky.—J. A. Carnegie, superintendent of Paducah schools, has compiled a table which he says shows that other second-class cities in Kentucky have been receiving more than their percentage from the state school fund, and that the steps taken by Superintendent Barksdale Hamlett have caused a reduction in the allowance.

Paducah's enumeration has decreased only 84 for the year, according to Prof. Carnegie's report, while Covington lost more than 5,000 and Newport also more than 5,000.

The table as compiled and based on the 1910 population is as follows: Covington—Population, 53,270; enrollment in 1911, 21,443; enrollment in 1913, 15,531; loss, 5,912.

Lexington—Population, 35,099; enrollment in 1911, 10,120; enrollment in 1913, 10,123; loss, 97.

Newport—Population, 30,300; enrollment in 1911, 11,940; enrollment in 1913, 6,609; loss, 5,331.

Paducah—Population, 22,760; enrollment in 1911, 5,940; enrollment in 1913, 5,865; loss, 84.

CORN BUYING IS SUSPENDED.

Henderson, Ky.—The rainy weather of the past week has caused a complete suspension of corn buying throughout this section. Dealers report so much moisture in the corn that it is heating in ears. Much of the crop is unmarketable, having been platted late because of the spring rise and having failed to mature before the early frost. Much corn which has been gathered and placed in bags on the river bank awaiting transportation by boat, and which got all this rain, is sprouting in the bags. Farmers have stopped gathering the crop until freezing weather. The hill crop is also quite short because of the drought of last summer. The market opened at 60 cents, but with few deliveries.

BOYCOTT ON EGGS.

Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. F. O. Young, president of the Lexington Housewives' League, has called a meeting of the league for this week to take action toward instituting a boycott of eggs until the price is down to thirty cents. Eggs are selling from thirty-five to forty cents a dozen here, and the league proposes to start the boycott.

CASSIUS CLAY'S WILL PROBATED.

Paris, Ky.—The will of Cassius M. Clay was admitted to probate in the county court. The instrument, which bears the date of April 4, 1913, was in the handwriting of Mr. Clay. Several codicils were attached. The will disposed of an estate that was valued at upwards of \$350,000 and is left to his wife, Mrs. Mary H. Clay, and his four children, Mrs. Cyril Goodman, of Cairo, Egypt; Mrs. R. H. Shackelford, of Richmond, and John Harris and Cassius M. Clay, Jr., of this city.

DISCUSS FARM RENTALS

Estimates Show 40 Per Cent of Farmers in Jefferson County Rent Land.

Louisville, Ky.—The second regular session of the school in farm management was held under the direction of Nat T. Frame, government crop expert for Jefferson county. Farm rentals again were discussed. Estimates showed that 40 per cent of the farmers in Jefferson county rented land.

Rental contracts were cited to show that in many cases the landlords do not get over 4 per cent interest on land rented for cash. It was concluded, however, that landlords who use fertilizer and clover to build up their land, renting it out not oftener than once in three years for potatoes or other intensive crops, are, on the whole, making better net returns than those who rent without any stipulation as to fertilizer and clover.

When farms are rented in shares of half and half and where the labor cost in production is comparatively small, it was concluded that there should be considerable acreage in grain and meadow; but, to be fair to the landlord, the tenant should have some acreage in intensive crops, like potatoes, or else take care of cows, where the labor element is the largest. It is estimated that on a fair rental contract on the share basis, the tenant's income, after paying expenses, should equal that of the landlord, after paying taxes and costs of repairs.

The next session of the school will be held December 8, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and at 7:30 o'clock at night. The subject will be "A History of Agricultural Development in Jefferson County."

COUNTY JUDGES MEET.

Louisville, Ky.—Coinciding with the sessions in Louisville of the State Conference of City and County Health Officers under the auspices of the state board of health, the County Judges' association met at the court house. This meeting was to reorganize the body and elect officers for the coming year. As many of the newly-elected judges were present an exchange of views on legislative matters will be held.

Judge Muir Weissinger is president of the association. Other officers are: First vice president, Judge Percy J. Scott, of Lexington; second vice president, Judge F. B. Sebree, of Carrollton; treasurer, Judge A. W. Pickertill, of Hodgenville, and secretary, Judge H. H. Denhardt, of Bowling Green.

The delegates were welcomed to Jefferson county by Judge Weissinger, the response being made by Dr. E. H. Mark, of Bowling Green, state sanitary engineer for the state board of health. During the five sessions many talks by health authorities and some by men of national reputation were heard. The meeting closed with a round-table discussion Wednesday afternoon.

BOOSTS INSURANCE RATES.

Louisville, Ky.—Effective January 1, according to an announcement made, the Home Fire Insurance Co., of New York, will boost the rate on insurance for retail stores 50 per cent. Application to make this increase has been made to the state insurance board, and unless the answer is favorable the Home Co. will decline to issue policies on this type of risk. Representatives of the company assert that for five years the line of insurance on which the increase is requested has been unprofitable.

The company's announcement adds a new angle to the controversy between the underwriters and the state rating board. Already 91 foreign companies have withdrawn from the Kentucky field on dwelling house risks. Twelve of the companies remaining to write this class of business contend there is no legal set of rates in force and indicate they will continue to quote policies at the old figures.

SUCCESSFUL SCHOOL FAIR.

Owensboro, Ky.—It is estimated that 4,000 school children, despite the rain, attended the first school fair of Daviess county given at the Armory. The children began arriving in Owensboro before daylight, coming in every conceivable vehicle. The Masonville school children to the number of 60 rode in a double wagon, drawn by six mules. Addresses were delivered by McHenry Rhoads, supervisor of high schools in Kentucky, and Prof. M. A. Leiper, of the State Normal school at Bowling Green. Both pronounced the fair to be one of the most successful ever held in the state. The agricultural exhibits were above the average and elicited the praise of all who viewed them. Prizes were awarded to the members of the Daviess County Boys' Corn club, the first prize going to Arthur Cook, 13, who grew 132 bushels of corn on an acre.

PLAN EIGHT NEW CHURCHES.

Louisville, Ky.—Appropriations for the building of eight new churches were made by the Baptist state board of missions in a two-days' session, and in which all parts of the state were represented. The new office of state secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union was created and was filled by the election of Rev. N. T. Barnes, whose headquarters will be at Lexington. An invitation to hold the next session at the Fourth Avenue Baptist church was unanimously accepted.

COLLEGE MEN MEET

KENTUCKY COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES HOLD NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Necessity of State, Independent and Denominational Institutions Ably Discussed—Officers Elected.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Lexington, Ky.—The Association of Kentucky Colleges and Universities convened in the State University building for its ninth annual meeting. After the opening prayer by Dr. J. L. Clark, president of Kentucky Wesleyan College, and the reading of the minutes by Prof. Frank L. Rainey, of Central University, secretary and treasurer, the program, which was largely concerned with the college curriculum, was begun by Dean A. M. Miller, of State University, and president of the association. He gave an interesting comparative discussion of the marking systems in vogue in the various colleges and universities of this country, pointing out the defects and consequent unfairness to students in some systems and showing the efficiency and accuracy of others. The subject was discussed by Prof. N. F. Smith, Central University; Dr. T. B. Macartney, Transylvania University; Prof. Granville Terrill, State University; and Prof. D. L. Thomas, Central University. President J. L. Clark, of Kentucky Wesleyan College, spoke upon the "Three Agencies of Higher Education—The State, Independent and Denominational." He gave a statistical discussion of each, showing the place it filled, its purpose, scope, need, history and future position in the world of education. He showed that state, independent and denominational institutions were all necessary in a country in order to develop the versatile type of men and women necessary to work out the problems of modern civilization.

"The Place of History in the College Curriculum," by Dr. L. S. Phipps, of Central University, emphasized the necessity of an extensive study of history in all efficient colleges and universities. The paper was discussed by Prof. J. E. Tutill and President Emeritus James K. Patterson, both of State University. At the afternoon session papers were read on "The Educational Value of the Study of Music," by Prof. B. C. Henry, of Georgetown College; "Rotation of the College Faculty to the Y. M. C. A.," by Prof. C. F. Hubbard, of Berea College, and "The Comparative Value of Study Hours," by Prof. Granville Terrill, of State University. One of the most entertaining addresses on the program was that of Prof. E. C. Perrow, of the University of Louisville, on folklore, in which he supplied much information in regard to the origin of typical ballads, drinking and love songs. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. M. B. Adams, of Georgetown College; vice president, Dr. J. L. Clark, of Kentucky Wesleyan College; secretary and treasurer, Prof. F. L. Rainey, of Central University; Executive Committee, Prof. A. M. Miller, Prof. M. E. Marsh and Dr. T. B. Macartney.

CUMBERLAND IS VERY LOW. Glasgow, Ky.—The Cumberland river is said to be lower at this time than ever before known by the older citizens. In many places it can be forded on horseback or in a wagon. The merchants and lumber men residing along the river are unable to receive their merchandise or ship lumber, staves, etc. At Metchick, in Monroe county, where the boat lands, more than 500,000 feet of logs and lumber are tied up waiting for a tide and the same is true in many places. The citizens are working hard to get the government to finish putting in the locks and dams as it would mean thousands of dollars to the people residing along the river. It is claimed that less than one-third of the land is now in cultivation on Cumberland river, but if the river was navigable the year around all of the land would be cultivated.

OIL BOOM IS ON.

Glasgow, Ky.—An oil boom, hat struck southern Kentucky. Good strikes have been made in Harrou Allen, Warren and Cumberland counties. A large number of wells drilled in are producing from fifteen to twenty-five barrels a day, and No. 2 in Allen county, is producing 100 barrels a day, with a slight increase each day.

WILL DRILL OIL WELLS.

Barhousville, Ky.—Contracts were made for the drilling of a number of oil wells in the Smoky Creek section, three miles from here. This field was partly tested eight years ago, and several gas and oil wells were drilled.

MADISONVILLE BANK FAILS.

Madisonville, Ky.—The Madisonville Savings Bank closed its doors following a meeting of the directors previous to the opening hour. This action was taken, it was said, because the reserve fund of the bank was not up to legal requirements. State Bank Examiner Chenault took charge of the affairs of the institution and will wind up the business. This is Madisonville's first bank failure and the closing caused considerable uneasiness. It is believed they will receive their deposits in full.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By R. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 14

THE SIN OF ACHAN.

LESSON TEXT—Joshua 7:1-25. Read Joshua chapters 7-11. GOLDEN TEXT—"Be sure your sin will find you out."—Num. 32:22.

Before proceeding against Jericho, God, through his servant Joshua, had given strict injunctions as regards the taking of anything from the city for self-enrichment, ch. 6:17, 18. It was necessary at the outset of this campaign to safeguard Israel against any such motives. The fruits of their victories must in no way seem to be the rewards of, nor to be dependent upon, the efforts of their own hands. Spiritual victories are, as we learned last week, won by means and upon principles utterly foolish and inadequate in the view of human wisdom. Nor is the Christian dependent upon the principles of human thrift for his sustenance or enrichment. That does not mean the divorcement of the Christian from those principles.

The story of Achan is an illustration. While his sin was individualistic yet it was national in its results (v. 1). After the fall of Jericho, Joshua sent a detachment of 2,000 or 3,000 men to take possession of the small town of Ai (literally, "ruins"). The task was seemingly an unimportant and an easy one, but the result was that the expedition was turned into a miserable rout (vv. 1-6).

Achan's Sin Revealed. The stages of the sin of Achan are wonderfully revealed in the confession (v. 21) which was finally wrung from—"I saw . . . I coveted . . . I took . . . they are hid."

I. Joshua's error, vv. 6-9. It was right and proper for Joshua to bring his difficulty to God, but it was not right for him to lay upon him the blame for his defeat. Moses before him had made that same mistake (Ex. 5:22, 23), and it would seem that Joshua should have profited thereby. In this, however, he is supremely human. We of today with far greater light are constantly making this same mistake of accusing God, instead of finding out and judging our sin. There is, however, an underlying note of the master passion of Joshua's heart, that note which had so governed the heart of his predecessor, Moses. It is expressed in the last note of his complaint, "What wilt thou do for thy great name?" v. 9. This complaint and petition sounds very much like those of the preceding generation uttered in the wilderness. For up to wish ourselves to be "content to dwell beyond Jordan" when the testing times of our Christian life come, when the calls come for an advance, is to doubt his wisdom. No wonder Joshua was amazed when he saw Israel turn its back upon its enemies (v. 8). We must beware lest we, too, be dismayed when we see the church of today give way before the world and the devil.

II. The cause of defeat, vv. 10-12. Joshua's petition is answered by the voice of Jehovah in terms of rebuke, strong, yet tender. In verse two we are told that Joshua sent men to view Ai. Why? Because in the language of verse one "the children of Israel committed a trespass in the accursed thing." Joshua wanted the people to know that the sin of Achan and its results was the sin of the whole nation. God brings the essential oneness of the nation before us in verse eleven; for an illustration, see I. Cor. 5:1-7 and 12:13-14, 16.

God's Instructions. III. The victory of defeat, vv. 13-15. It is a testimony as to the spiritual condition of this nation that the fraud was so soon located. The early Christian church had a parallel incident in the case of Ananias and Sapphira, Acts 5:1-11. In each case the evil was quickly judged and reveals the closeness of God to his people. In the process of years Israel passed from that condition; has the church of today no passed? God had given explicit instructions as to the spoil (ch. 6:18 R. V.). God commands Joshua not to cry unto him, but to "sanctify the people." The church of Christ, as well as the individual, needs to judge its sin and to set itself apart unto God. It was a stern judgment and the query arises what sort of bondage would the church have today were it sinfully acquired property to suffer similar destruction. It is noticeable, however, that there is no suggestion of any confession on the part of Achan until the narrowing circle of judgment had closed upon him. He confessed only when there was no possible escape. This seems like a stern, hard process, but yet God was dealing in mercy with the whole people.

IV. The Golden Text. The words of this text were uttered by Moses to the two and a half tribes who settled on the east of Jordan, that in case they refused to come to the help of their brethren in the conflict necessary to the possession of Canaan, their sin would discover them. This lesson warrants the application of this principle. A sin against God results in injury to your neighbor. It is a sin not to help your neighbor and conversely to indulge in any act which results in the defeat, moral or otherwise, of those with whom we associate, is also a sin.

"Only Jones"

A Day-Before-Christmas Story in Three Parts

Henry Kitchell Webster
Samuel E. Kiser and
Wilbur D. Nesbit

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PART ONE—Continued.

"I'm afraid that might keep the children from enjoying the trifles I am going to put on the tree for them," Ursula demurred.

"I'll cut it out, then," Jabez replied. "You just tell me where to split the money and I'll tap my barrel. I'm in your hands, understand."

He looked so meaningfully at Ursula that Delancey felt the ground being pulled from under his feet. His own allowance did not permit of such recklessness, and besides he considered such a display of wealth as McAdam was making as vulgar.

"Let me come to the front with my bright idea," he begged. "It's getting late in the afternoon, and my automobile is ten times as fast as Miss Allen's carriage will be. I'll take her and her packages around to the house she wants to find. It'll be no trouble at all. My big machine is to call for me here in just a minute."

"You are awfully kind," Ursula answered. "But I could not think of troubling you. Mr. Jones was going with me as a general utility man, and—"

"Jones is tired out now with all he has done," P. Wilmering said.

"And besides he has to prepare for the Santa Claus work of this evening," submitted the rector.

"Don't consider me at all," Jones requested. "I think Mr. Delancey's suggestion very good."

"But you haven't yet finished your work," Simms-Sinclair argued. "You haven't yet hung the mistletoe."

"Hang the mistletoe!" Jabez exclaimed. "What we need is more confidence and less mistletoe. We could have left packages at half a dozen places while we are arguing. Let's all get into the buzz wagon and take the things around. Let's all of us go. I don't intend to be crowded out as soon as I get here. Not me. Not Jabez McAdam. No, sir! This is the first Christmas I've heard of in five years and I'm going to stay to the finish. Come on. Where's the bundle?"

"Handling out these things will be more fun than I've had for a mighty long time, and I want to begin it right away. Show us the packages, Miss Ursula, and we'll get busy with them."

Under the domination of this master of men and money there was nothing else to do but to obey. Delancey peered out of the window and saw his machine standing near the curb, ready for him. Ursula showed them the packages, heaped in the rear of the wide hall. Then the men began carrying out the things. They moved by platoon—four at a time. Neither of them would let any of the others be left alone in the house with Ursula, even for a moment.

"There isn't going to be room for all of us, I'm afraid," Delancey informed them presently. "The machine is chuckfull of bundles now."

"Leave me out," Jones said. "I'd rather run along home, anyhow. Give me that package for Mrs. Callahan, and I'll take it to her. It's not much out of my way."

He went into the house to get his hat brushed. Ursula followed him, calling back:

"Wait a minute. I must go and show Mr. Jones where to hang the mistletoe."

The others waited what seemed to them a prodigiously long time.

"I've got that six o'clock wedding," Simms-Sinclair fretted. "Every minute counts with me."

"Hah!" Jabez commented. "Every minute counts with me, too. Let's all go in and see about that mistletoe."

Part Two

When Miss Allen came from the house again Rev. Arthur Montgomery Simms-Sinclair, Mr. Jabez McAdam and Mr. Delancey were lined up at the rear of the automobile, each determined to help her into it. The situation might have been embarrassing if Mr. Jones had not happened to accompany her down the steps. As it was, she permitted him to assist her to a seat; but another difficulty immediately presented itself. Only one of the men could sit in the tonneau with the lady. Mr. Delancey heartily wished that both Jabez McAdam and Rev. Arthur Montgomery Simms-Sinclair might at that moment have been in Baton Rouge or Ipswich. It is perhaps needless to explain how the matter ended. Time was when the church could dictate, but we live in the age of business. Mr. McAdam had in his commercial training acquired the habit of acting quickly, and he scrambled into the coveted seat without giving ministerial dignity a chance to assert itself.

Rev. Arthur Montgomery Simms-Sinclair looked at his watch and, seeing that it was ten minutes after five, begged Delancey to put on his high speed.

"It is necessary for me to marry

those people at six o'clock," he urged, "and we must make better time than this or we cannot get around."

"My emergency brake doesn't work well," Delancey replied, hoping the minister might be induced to desert them, "and we can't take the risk of having Miss Allen hurt in an accident."

"Don't creep along on my account," she said. "I've outgrown pony carts. Besides, you know, I'm in a hurry, too. I must get home in time to dress for the party. There will be a lot of children there, and every one of them will expect me to greet her in person. Besides, the Christmas tree isn't entirely ready yet, so you can't go too fast for me."

"Yes, hit 'er up," added Jabez, glancing anxiously back. "We're not afraid. People'll be asking us where the hearse is if we poke along like this."

"Very well," said Delancey, going ahead at full speed. "I think we'll be able to get around in good time."

A big touring car shot out of a cross street a few minutes later, and in order to avoid a collision it was necessary for Delancey to make a sudden swerve. He was a good driver and dodged the threatened disaster with skill, but the quick turn nearly threw Miss Allen and Jabez into each other's arms and the girl's face flushed prettily.

When they stopped in front of the home of the Widow Sturgis Miss Allen observed as the door closed behind them: "It would take her months to earn that much."

"Yes," added Delancey. "It will be of great assistance. The poor boy can use it to tip the porters on his way home—or buy souvenirs."

"I wish," Rev. Mr. Simms-Sinclair said to Delancey, as they went back to the car, "that you would permit me to run this machine a while. It seems to me that you are not getting half enough speed out of it. I drove Mr. Fairweather's 40-horse power Excelsior all summer, you know, and every minute is becoming precious."

Delancey took the seat beside Miss Allen in the tonneau, telling the reverend gentleman to go ahead and do the driving. If he thought he would be an improvement.

It happened that a man in a buggy was coming rapidly down the street, for which reason McAdam jumped up beside the rector, without waiting to file a protest. They were off with a series of irregular explosions and before arriving at the next stopping place Rev. Arthur Montgomery Simms-Sinclair had torn a wheel from a butcher's cart, upset an express wagon and smashed through a crate of geese, much to the delight of Miss Allen, who declared that it was perfectly splendid.

"Don't worry about the butcher," said Jabez McAdam. "I'll see that he gets a new outfit. Before I take another ride in this kind of a thing with a preacher at the helm, though, I'm going to find out about my heart. Say, reverend, would you mind hearin' down a bit on the slow pedal?"

The gentleman at the wheel evidently considered it beneath his dignity to reply, but, calling back to Delancey, he asked what time it was. It was eighteen minutes to six. They still had three calls to make and, even with the best of luck, the minister knew that he would not have a moment to spare. That couple must be married at six o'clock in order to catch a train, for which reason Mr. Simms-Sinclair had to be on time.

He put on the high speed, swung around a corner so swiftly that Miss Allen had difficulty in keeping herself from being flung into Delancey's arms, and after rattling a few spokes from one of the wheels of a delivery wagon they stopped in front of the home at which the turkey was to be left.

"Let me carry it," said Jabez McAdam, as Ursula was handing out the bird.

"No," the rector protested. "This family belongs in my parish, and I must accompany Miss Allen with her gift. A spiritual blessing should go with the fowl. The family must be imbued with spirit of the blessed day of Christ's birth, and I think I shall be able to do that better than either of you gentlemen. Give me the turkey, Miss Ursula, and we will take it together."

While they were contending for possession of the turkey a policeman rushed upon them from nobody knew where, and, grasping Rev. Arthur Montgomery Simms-Sinclair by a shoulder, informed that gentleman that he was under arrest for exceeding the speed limit.

"My good man," he rector argued. "You don't understand the situation. You see—"

"I know all about it," the officer interrupted. "The whole force has been ordered to look out for you people. Does any of your friends want to come along to the station? It'll take a lot of explaining and you can tell your sad

came along. And—and—of course your money isn't tainted, is it?"

Jabez cast a furtive glance at the girl out of the corner of his eye to see whether she was in earnest and replied slowly: "Well, I don't know just what you would consider tainted. Some people haven't liked the way in which I got some of my money, but my conscience is fairly easy, and my greenbacks haven't been refused by any one up to date."

"I consider it no more than proper," Mr. McAdam, the minister made haste to say as they were starting forward again, "to warn you of the danger of giving money promiscuously. When you toss your lure into people's laps you rob them of self-reliance, their most precious possession. It is like whisky. A little of it may occasionally be beneficial, but it is likely to be demoralizing when given too freely. The recipients of such bounty are too likely to fall into the habit of expecting to be taken care of without due effort on their own part, and then they soon become confirmed paupers whose demoralization extends to their children."

"Never mind," Jabez answered; "this is Christmas eve, and I know of lots better things than tryin' to get people to sing hosannas on empty stomachs."

Shortly before they arrived at the residence of Mrs. Mercedes Lynch, Delancey, while steering with one hand and endeavoring with the other to turn up the lights, ran into a coal wagon. But fortunately, beyond interrupting the reverie of the driver, who was placidly delaying a street car, no damage was done.

The three gentlemen accompanied Miss Allen on her errand of mercy to the cottage, where Mrs. Lynch met them at the door, and, having accepted Ursula's gift, informed them that she had just received a letter from the son who was her only support and comfort. He had arrived at San Francisco—she didn't know just where from—and intended to come home as soon as she could raise the money to pay his way.

"There," said Jabez McAdam, stripping a bill from his roll, "that'll help some, I guess. Don't be afraid. I didn't make it out of oil or copper, and I'm no campaign funds collector, either."

"What a splendid giver you are," Miss Allen observed as the door closed behind them; "it would take her months to earn that much."

"Yes," added Delancey. "It will be of great assistance. The poor boy can use it to tip the porters on his way home—or buy souvenirs."

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story to the desk sergeant. Maybe he will let you go on bail until tomorrow, and then, again, maybe you'll have to spend the night in the cooler. Strikes me that's the correct place for folks who don't know any better than to tear through the streets the way you did, smashing up wagons and people and things."

Seeing that the case was hopeless, the policeman got into the tonneau with the officer, and, bidding Miss Allen a sorrowful good-by, they left her

with the righteous McAdam and the bundles.

On the way to the police station Rev. Arthur Montgomery Simms-Sinclair happened to place one of his feet on something soft and bulky. Reaching down, he clutched a large wad of bills.

"Hello!" he cried to Delancey, "look at this. McAdam's roll!"

The automobile was brought to a sudden stop, and after negotiations that were brief but satisfactory to all parties the officer got out, wishing his former prisoners a Merry Christmas.

Jabez had often thought of running for congress. He wasn't thinking of it now, but force of habit is strong. "The law," he observed with satisfaction, as he eyed the dwindling red light of the automobile, "the law has got to come down just as hard on the just as on the unjust. That's what democracy means and it's according to the Bible, too."

Ursula, with something between a shiver and a shrug, began picking up the packages at her feet.

"Never mind about them," said Jabez. "I'll get a cab in a minute."

"We'll take the street car, if you please," said Miss Allen. If her voice was as cold as that, no wonder she shivered. She seemed to try to thaw it out a little as she went on. "They run right near Miss Bagg's house—and there's one coming now. Oh, no, these things aren't heavy. I'm leaving the geese for you." She was already crossing the street. Jabez and the geese followed reluctantly.

The car was slowing down for them. "We'd better take a cab after all," pleaded Jabez. "This seems pretty public."

She looked at him in cold surprise. "That's exactly what it is," she answered, and the conductor helped her up the step.

They were hardly seated when a man in a tan overcoat leaned across the aisle and tapped her hero confidentially on the knee. "Isn't your name Jabez McAdam?" he asked.

"You've made a mistake this time," said Jabez over his shoulder. "You need another guess."

"I've got it coming," said the other, darkly, and he walked to the forward platform, which was crowded with smokers.

Jabez looked remorsefully after him and uncertainly at Miss Allen. She looked serenely out of the opposite window of the car.

"You certainly can't be evading the clutches of the law," said Miss Allen. There was a mischievous twinkle in her eyes and the corners of her mouth twitched, but McAdam saw nothing of all that, and his look and attitude showed that he was feeling far from comfortable.

"Why, it's nothing," said Jabez. "A pack of hussybodas want to muddle in my private affairs. And you wouldn't believe the way they've hounded me. I have to dodge a constable on every street corner. They've made it impossible for me to tend to necessary business. But I had to come in to see you, Miss Allen—er—can you see what that fellow is doing on the front platform?"

"It seems to be talking to a friend of his," said Ursula. "—and now the other man is looking in through the window."

"At me?" demanded Jabez.

Ursula glanced over his shoulder and pursed her lips judicially. "I think so," she said.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



FIXING THE BLAME.

"Auntie, when you were a young girl were you very pretty?"

"Yes, my child, very pretty."

"Were you popular?"

"Oh, yes, very popular. I was the belle of the neighborhood."

"Didn't any young men ever come to call on you?"

"Oh, yes, my dear. Lots of them."

"Then, auntie, why is it that you never married?"

"Nobody ever proposed to me, my dear."

"Why not?"

"I don't know. But I've often thought it must have been the high cost of living that scared the young men off in those days."

JUST LIKE HER.



"I didn't know that you lived on the first floor. I understood your wife to say that you lived on the second floor."

"If you know my wife you would know that she always stretches a story."

Cause for Anger.

Mr. Wilkins was near the exploding point when his neighbor met him on the street.

"That man Tompkins," he burst out, "has more nerve than any one I ever met!"

"Why?" asked his neighbor, curiously.

"He came over to my house last evening and borrowed my gun to kill a dog that kept him awake nights."

"Well, what of that?"

"Why," shouted Mr. Wilkins, "it was my dog he killed!"—Ladies' Home Journal.

Performances at Value.

Actor—I must insist on being paid for rehearsals.

Manager—What on earth for? I never heard of such a thing.

Actor—Because lately I've had so many six weeks' rehearsals for a ten days' run. But I don't mind giving the performances free.—Punch.

The Boy Scouts.

Big Brother Bill—Wanter come wit us, do yer? What bloomin' good would you be in a war?

Capting (in the distance)—Better let 'im come, and I'll make 'im me aide-de-camp. We can't keep the whole bloomin' army waiting.—Sydney Bulletin.

Domestic Amenities.

"I was a fool over to marry you!" sobbed Mrs. Winks.

"Now, my dear," said Winks nobly, "I cannot permit you to take the blame for that. It was I who was the fool for ever anking you. The mistake was not yours, but mine."—Harper's Weekly.

LEAVE BEFORE TOO LATE.



First Boarder—Why are you going to leave?

Second Boarder—I'm afraid the landlady has designs on me.

First Boarder—How so?

Second Boarder—At supper last night she gave me the breast of the chicken instead of the neck.

A Best Seller.

"My publishers have my next novel all billed and advertised, I see."

"That ought to be gratifying."

"It is; but they may want to beg a selling it, don't you know. I wonder what I'll write about."

All in the Family.

Suburbs—The minister out in our place won't marry you unless you have a medical certificate.

Crawford—Is it hard to get one?

Suburbs—Why, no. It happens to be a doctor.

Wares.

Bluff—I understand old Grimsely cut his son off with a shilling.

Gruff—Worse than that.

Bluff—How so?

Gruff—He cut him off with a shilling and the family motory car.

What's in a Name.

Mike, one of the unemployed, was told of a vacancy, and went to apply for the job. After he had answered a number of questions, the employer asked, "What's your name?"

"MacGonigal, sir."

"Spell it."

"Mo—no! Mo—a—a." Mike stuck, but tried again. "M—o—g—o—Ach, to blazes wid yo: Ye can keep yer ould job."

Here Unswares.

Reginald de Bacchus, profligate son of a millionaire soapmaker, sat up in bed and moaned for water.

"This is the end of my social career," he muttered. "I drank too much last night at the ball and staggered into everybody."

"Aspidly, sir, 'ardly," murmured his valet, apologetically. "Every one's praising you for inventing a new dance."—Brooklyn Life.

Why She Wore Glasses.

Mistress—Why, Bridget, are your eyes weak? I notice that you wear colored glasses every time you go out of the house.

Bridget—It's not me eyes, mum. But when the sun sholnes loike it does outdoore today, I'd taa as black as a naygur av I didn't moderate the loight a little by wearin' thim colored spectacles.

An Impression of Ease.

"I understand that your boy Josh is studying to be an electrical engineer."

"Well," replied Farmer Cornstossel, "I advised him to take it up. I heard some fellers say that nobody really knew a whole lot about electricity, so I thought maybe Josh would have some chance of passin' examinations."

Unusual.

"And here," said the man with the megaphone, "is the home of a millionaire with nine children."

Passengers on the rubberneck wagon could hardly believe what they heard.

"Well, by cracky!" exclaimed an old gentleman from the rural districts, "from the way you talk, I'd a-thought he was pore!"

TWO OF A KIND.



New Cook—I guesa you're a fola cook, mum.

Young Wife—Mercy, no. I don't know anything about it.

New Cook—Thim we'll git on splendidly, mum. I don't eiter.

Made These People.

"Clothes don't make the man," quoted a sage.

"They made me!" said a retired tailor.

"Where should I be if it wasn't for suits?" chimed in a young lawyer.

Prolonged Rapture.

Chaps that stutter, sort of utter strung-out vocables like t-t-t-thi, they must make the girls flatter. If they stutter when they k-k-k-iss.

Blame the Men.

"Do you furnish affidavits with your eggs, showing exactly the minute they were laid?" asked the fussy lady.

"No, ma'am, we do not," replied the marketman, politely. "We tried to furnish such affidavits, but the hens positively refuse to sign 'em."

Both Want Under.

"I was once a prosperous merchant with a good business and aeroplane," explained the tramp.

"What happened?" asked the housewife.

"I ran them both into the ground, mum."

His Contrary Way.

"My husband thinks I'm extravagant and gets mad every time he sees me with new clothes."

"He does?"

"Yes. He never sees me dressing up that he doesn

